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March, 29, 1956.

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PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 1,033 Apr. 13, 1956 4d. (U.S. Air Express Edition: 10 cts.)



WORK CAMPS FOR PEACE NUMBER

The idea of international work camps for peace is growing. Four pages of this week's Peace News are given over to news and views about this important development in the world peace movement.

Shown above are a group of workers erecting a pre-fabricated community centre in Holland: a gift from the people of Sweden to the flood-stricken island of Schouwen-Duiveland.

The camp, organised by the Mennonite Voluntary Service, is believed to have been the first at which British, American and Dutch conscientious objectors to military service worked side-by-side.

Death of Manilal Gandhi

MANILAL GANDHI, editor of Indian Opinion (the paper founded by his father, Mahatma Gandhi) and contributor to Peace News, has died at his home in Phoenix, Natal, South Africa, at the age of 64. He had been seriously ill since the end of last year.

Although he gave most of his time and energy to promoting the cause of the South African Indian community he was at one with the Africans in the passive resistance campaign against apartheid.

In a tribute in the Manchester Guardian, Henry Polak writes: "He will long be held in high regard by the non-whites and by many European Liberals in South Africa, not only as his father's son but in his own right."

Lucy Kingston, writes in the Irish Times: "I had the privilege of meeting Manilal Gandhi in India when the World Pacifist Meeting took place there in 1949-50. In that varied gathering he stood out as a sincere and humble exponent of his father's philosophy—a singularly unselfish and modest personality, self-effacing almost to a fault."

Makarios: statement by World Church head

DR. W. A. VISSER 't HOOFT, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, said in Geneva that Christian opinion around the world "was greatly troubled" by the deportation of Archbishop Makarios.

In a statement of personal opinion pending consultation with the officers and executive committee of the World Council, Dr. Visser 't Hooft said:

"I find that the deportation of the Archbishop was not in line with the best traditions of British statesmanship. I am sure that a great many Christians in many countries and Churches share my own belief that the recall of the Archbishop from exile is an essential preliminary to the continuation of negotiations."

He added that he had no doubt that a great weight of Christian opinion demanded that the dispute in Cyprus should be settled by negotiations and not by force on either side. He urged a fresh attempt to reach an agreed solution.

MP urges UN peace force for Arab-Israeli border

SEND 10,000 UNARMED MEN

IN a letter to the Manchester Guardian last week, outlining several methods whereby the United Nations might police the borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours, Henry Osborne, MP, has called for the use of a corps of 10,000 unarmed men.

He advocated "the use of an unarmed cosmopolitan corps of some ten thousand men under General Burns to be recruited on a voluntary basis by the UN Secretariat.

"This would be a UN 'peace force' equipped only for passive resistance and designed to ensure that the present border is not violated by force. Its tactics would be essentially those of satyagraha.

"If this could be accepted no veto would apply because no military force is involved and no military action could therefore ensue.

"Nevertheless, the existence of this large corps of unarmed and dedicated men encamped along the hundreds of miles of the two-kilometre-wide border strip might, I think, give some assurance to both Israelis and Arabs (who would each have then withdrawn the suggested kilometre from the present demarcation line) that this neutral belt would not be forcibly reoccupied. The subsequent lessening of tension might thereafter make sensible readjustments more easily negotiable.

'If disaster is to be averted'

"It is possible, nay probable, that neither Jew nor Arab could agree to this idea; but surely something fresh must now be thought out if disaster in the Middle East is to be averted."

Henry Osborne, Labour MP for Yardley, Birmingham, is founder and hon. secretary of the Parliamentary Group for World Government.

A "Student of Non-Violence" writes:

Before World War II and the development outside India of the use of non-violent techniques on a large scale, a small group of British pacifists, members of a small "Peace Army," went to Palestine with the aim of improving Arab-Jewish relations.

Hugh Bingham, one of two members staying in Jerusalem with an Arab family, was shot. He died four months later, being buried in the Anglo-German cemetery on Mount Zion. A memorial service was held in London by the Peace Pledge Union and the Peace Army.

Today there are tens of thousands of conscientious objectors in Western Europe, the USA and other countries with an elementary knowledge of non-violent techniques. Smaller numbers have had practical experience in projects in many countries, notably in Montgomery, Alabama, in South Africa, South Italy, Wales and in those parts of Europe occupied by the Nazis.

India has thousands of experienced "satyagrahis"; followers of Gandhi who

JOSS ON THE PEACE-PATH

BRING
YOUR
RECRUITING
IDEAS



"Why not guarantee volunteers that they get their tickets the moment war breaks out?"

used non-violence in the face of British troops.

● ON BACK PAGE

BRIEFLY DR. SOPER TO PREACH IN WARSAW

Dr. Donald Soper has accepted an invitation from the Methodist Church in Poland to preach there when he attends a Peace Rally in Warsaw on May 31. On Sunday next, in London, Dr. Soper gives the first of three addresses on "Christians and Friendship with Russia" announced on page 8.

Sir Adrian Boult will address the Unitarian Peace Fellowship's Annual Meeting in London at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, April 19, at 14 Gordon Square.

Chelmsford Quarter Sessions were to hear appeals yesterday by three conscientious objectors, David Graham and Tony Blackmore, members of the Pacifist Youth Action Group, and Harold Elston, sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. A fourth appeal, by David Goldbrom, will be heard in London next week.

The French Ambassador to Moscow broadcast on an all-Russian radio and TV hook-up this month. In a talk which was heard from "Kiev to Vladivostok" he referred to "the young Frenchmen who are now studying at Moscow University and leading a life in common with their Soviet comrades." The initial results of this exchange were already encouraging, he said. Other projects were also under consideration.

A concert of Music and Dances of Indonesia will be given by the Asian Music Circle at the French Institute, Queensberry Place, S.W.7, on Monday, April 16, at 8 p.m. Tickets (4s.) may be obtained from Mrs. Nancy Rouse, 18 Fitzalan Rd., London, N.3. The Circle aims at fostering friendship through a greater understanding of the Asian people and cultures. President is Yehudi Menuhin and the founder-chairman Ayana Deva Angadi.

Peter Marsh died suddenly in Stockholm this week. He was attending a World Peace Council Meeting as a British delegate.

No new deep shelters will be constructed in Britain during the next 12 months. Major Lloyd-George, answering a question in the Commons recently, said that "Apart from the London underground railway system and the seven associated deep tubes which were specially constructed for shelter purposes in the last war, there are about a hundred tunnels and caves, giving varying degrees of overhead cover, which could be used as public air raid shelters."

DANILO DOLCI

"DANILO DOLCI has roused the conscience of Italy as probably no one else has," said Louise Wood, speaking in London last week about American Friends' work in Southern Italy. Dolci is now back in Partinico. US Quakers hope to establish a work-camp in Trappeto where Dolci has also been working.

Peace News will soon present an account of his trial and comments on its significance by Professor Giovanni Pioli.



21st ANNIVERSARY GATHERING

All members of the PEACE PLEDGE UNION and their friends are warmly invited to the 21st Anniversary Gathering at FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, at 7.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, APRIL 20th.

MICHAEL TIPPETT
will preside.

DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE
and
SIR LEWIS CASSON
will give some dramatic recitals.

CLIFFORD CURZON
will play piano solos.

BENJAMIN BRITTEN
and
PETER PEARS

will also be present if they are
back from their world tour.

● Tickets, 2s. 6d., can be obtained at the door or from the General Secretary, Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1.

April 18th, 1956

M. MOLLET SPEAKS OUT

THE development of the H-bomb by the dominant partner in each Power bloc has made global war something that it is impossible for the statesmen to contemplate, as they could only five years ago.

It has also made any local war in which the Powers may become involved something that must be approached much more warily than hitherto, lest it touch off the global war that will destroy us all.

An equally important new factor today is the realisation that the third of the world that has refused to take its place in the power alignment has not only become alarmed and resentful at the threats and the economic and political inconveniences that are the by-products of the expansion of arms and alliances by the two groups of Powers.

It is also making it evident that greater resentment will be aroused towards the side that succeeds in pushing this process further than the other.

Russia has so far given greater evidence of an understanding of this aspect of the matter, but the elaborate interview that M. Guy Mollet gave last week to US News and World Report makes a considerable advance in the early stages of the adjustment of the policies of the Western Powers to the new situation that now arises.

The interview develops and underlines a number of things that the French Foreign Minister, M. Pineau, had already said. It should be noted that it comes in the middle of an extensive tour of visits to meet the representatives of other countries that M. Pineau is making.

In the short period in which the Mollet Government has been in office these have covered Belgium, Federal Germany, Pakistan, India and Egypt. M. Pineau is also to visit Syria, the Lebanon, and Israel; and in May, after the Russian leaders have visited Britain, both M. Pineau and M. Mollet are to go to Moscow.

WHAT they are both saying doubtless embodies something of what is being learned from these numerous visits as well as the message they are now seeking to deliver to the world.

There is something appropriate in the new situation that among the Great Powers it is the one that is least "great" that promises to be exercising the greatest initiative and influence.

Having revived the view that a neutralised central Europe is a practical possibility, M. Mollet insists that an agreement on disarmament is the right way to approach German unity.

He makes a significant comment which should be noted in America.

"What is certain," says M. Mollet, "is that the Russians continue to speak of disarmament as the first necessity. But the scepticism of our American friends is such that they simply say 'No.'"

"Each time that the United States say 'No,' we lose a battle for world opinion. People conclude 'Well then, it is Russia which desires peace. It is the United States that does not desire it.'"

THE most important part of the interview, however, was that in which M. Mollet developed his views about the way in which help should be brought to needy peoples.

He claimed that while much help had been given "our Anglo-Saxon friends, in general, and the Americans in particular" do not understand that the way in which help is given can be as important as the help itself; and he said they had found the means to make themselves detested each time they made a gift.

Although M. Mollet chose for his examples instances in which it was American aid that was in question, we British do well to note that we are also included in this stricture.

His basic criticism went deeper than this, however: "It is better to give less without demanding anything in exchange than to give much if at the same time one demands something, small or large, in return. If you attach a political condition, a commercial condition, you are lost. You have given nothing. You have made a bargain with a dupe."

THIS comment is a complete indictment of the supersession of the generous policy conceived under President Truman's Point Four by the calculations of Mutual Security Aid.

It comes at a time when this kind of calculation is being superseded by the equally objectionable calculations of commercial infiltration.

We are glad to note that M. Mollet expressed the view that this kind of aid could be better undertaken in, than by individual nations and that the appropriate machinery would be UN.

If this view could be developed on both sides of the world it would be the best step that could be taken toward turning a precarious "co-existence" into a beneficial co-operation.

"Dealing with an unarmed world"

THERE is so much news in the American Press these days about Grace Kelly's wedding which will make her reigning Princess of a couple of square miles somewhere in Europe, if I am not mistaken, that it is hard to refrain from writing about it.

The more so because the spectacle is a sore point with me. I seldom go to the movies, partly because other things interest me more than even fairly good pictures, but also because most of them seem to me to be tripe.

Once in a while a couple of worth while ones come along and an actress (or actor) who does not just wear dresses or stylish suits.

Grace Kelly impressed me in this way and somehow I got the idea that she was also a young woman of intelligence and true dignity, a lady in the nobler sense of that term.

Now with all this preposterous publicity she is permitting, if not instigating, she seems a very silly girl, and her parents even sillier, and the American public, or a large section of it, is indulging in infantile behaviour over the spectacle.

WALTER LIPPMAN

Among the columnists who get into the media of mass circulation Walter Lippman continues to contribute the most perceptive and profound analysis of certain aspects of Soviet-American relations and in particular to point frequently to the role of a Third Camp, though he seldom

LETTER FROM USA

by A. J. Muste

uses this precise phrase, in contemporary affairs.

In a very recent column he discusses the current disarmament talks in which Gromyko and Stassen figure prominently.

He observes, correctly in my opinion, that the US spokesmen continually play the tune of inspection, a real reconnaissance, etc., because they are genuinely apprehensive that the Kremlin might under certain circumstances resort to sneak atomic attack.

Certainly the staging of such an attack could more easily be accomplished in a totalitarian environment.

What the Soviet Union, on its part, fears is the circle of American Air Force bases from which so many different attacks might simultaneously be launched. Consequently, the Soviet Union strategy is "to dislocate and liquidate the alliances on which the encircling air bases depend."

Thus each nation continues to concentrate on seeking to remove the threat to its security while retaining what it regards as its means of protection against that threat.

The US wants to hang on to its bases; the USSR drags its feet on measures that would deprive it of the possibility of swift action by which it hopes to offset the encirclement threat.

GENERAL SEROV's withdrawal, by order, from the team of the Bulganin and Khrushchov visit has only the superficial interest of confirming what everybody knew already: that the Soviet policy of the moment includes far-reaching readiness to remove all obstacles against the creation of a friendly atmosphere, in a large-scale effort to overcome Western suspicions and to disarm hearts and minds.

But the fact that Serov was sent at all stands for something more.

His coming over here may have been the simple result of that strange naïveté which so many Russians manage to combine with astuteness and even subtlety.

On that assumption it is possible that no one in Moscow thought that Serov, having acted under orders in his most beastly actions, would prove unacceptable in this country.

His past in that respect being in no way different from that of other men prominent in the Russian post-Stalin world, our own attitude, let us admit it, is not very logical.

But it is also possible that he was sent in the deliberate intention of creating a situation in which the Russians would perform the friendly gesture (certain to be reported all over the world) of withdrawing him after he had done the important security job for which nobody else would have been quite so suitable.

Whichever explanation may be correct, both show the wide difference between Russian and Western minds, and the lesson to be drawn from it is this: It would be utterly wrong to explain the Russian leaders' personal friendliness in terms of hypocrisy.

They are as truly friendly in their persons as they can be truly cruel. And it would be equally wrong to forget that their Communist faith will always impel them to turn the whole world Communist.

Unconditional surrender

THE latest news from Malaya is that Chief Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman has rejected a new Communist request for peace talks and has made the rejection more blatant, according to news agency messages, by announcing it with the introductory words that he "took great pleasure" in the rejection.

His Government, he added, would now launch intensified military operations against the remnant of Communists in the jungle.

In a subsequent broadcast Abdul Rahman declared that Chin Peng's new offer of talks was a trick by which the Government refused to be deceived; that the Communists had not the slightest intention of coming to any form of agreement and that the Government insisted in full on the Communists' unconditional surrender.

He pointed out, rightly, that they had said they would give up their resistance as soon as the Malayan Government had been entrusted with internal security—which has now become fact.

This is the contemporary form, of course, of the approach which bedevilled disarmament discussions between the wars and more recently the readiness on the part of each nation to reduce the types of weapons that it did not consider basic to its security while striving to get others to do that very thing.

ROAD TO DISARMAMENT

Lippman does not draw what seems the inevitable conclusion: that this is not the road to disarmament, that political issues will have to be resolved at least in considerable measure and a genuine new psychology generated, if disarmament is to get beyond the realm of talk, indeed double-talk and double-think.

What he does emphasize is the very crucial point that Moscow and Washington are "armed powers dealing with an unarmed world," unarmed, that is, so far as nuclear warfare is concerned.

Great Britain is only a partial or apparent exception, since "the British Isles are too small to be able to absorb and survive nuclear attacks." Hence, "the enormous and increasing pressure" from the allies of each Big Power "and from the uncommitted countries to prove that war will not be permitted to break out."

It is easy to see that if these allies and uncommitted peoples in fact constituted an essentially non-violent Third Force, rapid strides towards dis-

★ ON PAGE SEVEN

IN PERSPECTIVE

But he left unsaid that they have never accepted the basis of unconditional surrender.

In his insistence on that condition, Abdul Rahman is as bad as the worst militarist. Unconditional surrender is something so inhuman that it should never be asked of anyone.

And what trick could the remnant of jungle fighters still play on the Malayan Government at this stage—or what hope could they cherish of making their political aims felt through other than legitimate means?

The complete outlawing of a political party is not a good beginning for a pretended democracy.

Adenauer's majority shrinks

WITH the next West German General Election only a year ahead, the position of Dr. Adenauer as Chancellor of the Federal Republic becomes more and more precarious.

Not only has his coalition government been weakened by the exclusion of the Free Democrats, but in the elections of the Land Diets held since the elections for the Federal Parliament, Dr. Adenauer has lost three and a half million votes and his majority in the Bundestag has been reduced by 43.

In the Upper House, the Bundesrat, "....."

Russia Malaya Germany Conscription

he has lost his two-thirds majority as a result of the Land elections in North-Rhine Westphalia.

If as a result of the election in Baden-Württemberg a new coalition is formed of the Social Democrats, the Free Democrats and all-German block, Dr. Adenauer would lose his actual majority in the Bundesrat.

The weakening of Dr. Adenauer's position is all the more important in view of German criticisms of Western foreign policy.

The deportation of Archbishop Makarios has caused representative German newspapers to question Western policy as a whole and to demand that there should be more consultation with the Bonn Government.

Though some concern has been expressed over the recent remarks of M. Mollet, and though there has been general scepticism about the offer made by the East German Government of a non-aggression pact and of closer co-operation between East and West Germany, the Bonn Government is under constant criticism for its failure on the question of reunification.

Second thoughts

AT its first plenary session to be held in Berlin, the Bundesrat unanimously agreed to the 14 constitutional changes necessary to establish the armed forces which the Federal Republic has to provide under the Paris Agreement.

This result, however, was only reached after considerable concessions had been made to the opposition and in face of serious criticism of the membership of West Germany in NATO.

Subsequently conscription was only approved in a form which reduced the period of service from 18 to 12 months.

This amendment goes back to the Bundestag, but in the meantime the

decision has revived controversy so much on the length of conscription service as on whether it is necessary at all.

Many supporters of the SPD have been disturbed at the party's backing for the Bill which recreated the German army, and the SPD has announced its intention of opposing conscription on the ground that it would intensify the division of Germany and create the impossible position in which Germans on either side of the Zonal boundary might be ordered to fight each other.

Dr. Niemoeller, with the support of many Evangelical churches, university professors and others, has been campaigning against conscription.

Free Democrats have adopted the idea of a moderate neutralism for West Germany. In spite, therefore, of the Government's view that West Germany is irrevocably committed to raise 500,000 men under the Paris Agreement, the Social Democrats and others take the view that the whole matter can and should be rediscussed with the other Western powers.

Communists and conscription

THE British Communist Party rejected a proposal calling for abandonment of conscription and reiterated its declaration in favour of a one-year term.

The Glasgow delegate, Mr. McGowan, who argued for a declaration against conscription said that a party which was engaged in a peace campaign could not formally endorse conscription.

This was surely the worst kind of argument he could urge in a Communist conference, for the Communist Parties of every European country in the Communist bloc, with the single exception of East Germany, not only in favour of conscription but actually operate conscript systems while at the same time giving genetic backing to the particular peace campaign to which Mr. McGowan referred.

Indeed, something very like conscription seems to obtain in the operation of the peace campaign, the legal obligation to be conscripted is pressure only a little more direct than the pressure to be a "partisan of peace," while a peace organisation that opposed itself to conscription would have not the slightest chance of being tolerated.

Expediency wins

IN East Germany, while there may be an equal obligation to be a "partisan of peace" there is no legal obligation to be a soldier.

This does not mean that, unlike the other Communist countries, East Germany is opposed to conscription as incompatible with a peace campaign.

East German Communists are in favour of conscription for Bulgarians, Rumanians and Russians, but not for the men who marched down from the Stalin Allee in June, 1953.

There are a number of pointers to the probability that we shall see the end of conscription before the present British Government decides upon a new election.

What the Communist Party decided upon the subject is not likely to make any great difference, but the fact that the leadership is not willing to anticipate this development in its policy declaration is an indication of the extent to which policy pronouncements have to be subordinated to the military policies of the Russian bloc.

H.Q. BULLETIN

When we are well we do not realise what an important part numbers play in health—pulse rate, temperature, blood count. It is right that we should forget and not always check our pulse and temperature, but for the doctor these numbers provide essential information, and if a patient's chart shows that any is not normal he has to find out why.

The chart of the Peace Pledge Union Headquarters Fund indicates that it is not in such a healthy position as we should like. With over a hundred days of the year behind us our total stands at only £195, although our aim for the year is £1,150. I do not think the condition is serious, but it must be remedied before it gets worse. Some might be able to give, as it were, a blood transfusion by a generous gift to PPU Headquarters Fund. Others could show a little more enthusiasm for pacifism and help the thermometer to rise by sending up the pulse rate by a renewed interest expressed through a contribution.

Whatever you send to PPU Headquarters Fund will help to bring it back to normal and also be a real tonic to those at Dick Sheppard House who have a special concern that our finances should be in a healthy state.

STUART MORRIS, General Secretary.

P.S. Don't forget the Anniversary Gathering at Friends House on April 20 and the A.G.M. at Mary Ward Hall on April 21 and 22. We hope to see you at both.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union, which are used for the work of the PPU, should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, London.

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WORK CAMPS

SUPPLEMENT

Laughter, sweat and song. . .

WORK CAMPS AND THE OVERSEAS TASK OF FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

IT may sound strange to assert that the future of many newly emerging nations is menaced by education.

But the flight of youth, after schooling, to the cities: the fervour for what is academic and theoretical; the passion to pursue higher studies overseas (perhaps never to return); and the emergence of a new class of privileged intelligentsia—are all resulting, whether in the Middle East, in West Africa or Asia, in tensions and problems that threaten the progress of these territories today, more subtly but just as surely, as did poverty and ignorance of old.

It is my belief, based on experience in Africa and the Middle East, that work camps, however humble or modest their role, have something to give today to these countries that perhaps no other organisation can give—a contribution that is fundamentally educational.

It is a common assumption, amongst some of these young, developing countries, that social welfare can be safely left to a handful of foreign experts, assisted perhaps by a small bureaucratic cadre of local officials.

Lip-service is paid to the principles of fundamental education or community development—but with as little understanding of what is really involved as of atomic reactors.

The truth is, of course, that the immense tasks of bringing new life and hope to the depressed fellaheen, to the illiterate peasant, to the remote cultivator, can never be tackled by a few imported technicians, however skilled or devoted: they call for the energy and idealism of tens of thousands of the educated youth of these countries.

In essence, the problems are, in fact, not so much of a technical nature, as of an attitude of mind.

The causes (and cures) for malaria and malnutrition, of leprosy or soil-erosion, are already known: it is not scientific research, but a social conscience that has to be stimulated.

answering despair

In the decaying villages of the Middle East, in the vast new slums growing up around the cities of Asia, in the squalor and despair of the Arab refugee encampments, one has the conviction that neither the mechanised tractor nor the technical expertise of the United Nations specialist provide the answer—but an upsurge of practical idealism on the part of educated youth.

In the classic words that David Lilienthal used of the pioneers of the Tennessee Valley, it is "dreamers with spades" that are wanted.

It is here that work camps have such a vital role to play, for unless something on these lines is organised, then the chances of bringing about this vision are remote indeed.

Let us, then, be quite clear what the contribution is that work camps can make in

these rapidly developing lands.

It is not so much in the reconstruction of villages or in succouring the under-nourished and the illiterate, but in re-educating the educated, in giving urban youth a chance to discover something about their own country, in kindling a spirit of practical idealism in place of an abstract nationalism, in showing that the blistered hand, no less than the academic diploma has its part to play in the formation of a genuine élite.

In many parts of the world there are peoples who now stand poised between the old primitive way of life and the terrific impact of modern industrialism.

All the clinics and colleges, the dams and dispensaries that may be provided, cannot retain or restore what once some of these tribal societies possessed—a sense of cohesion, of self-reliance, of belonging together, where youth fulfilled obligations to the community.

for the community

Today, in the new enthusiasm for education that is sweeping these countries, demands are no longer made on youth for service to their community: on the contrary, the family, the local authority, the Government, and overseas funds and foundations are expected to make every sacrifice for the education of youth.

Here is the chance for work camps to offer youth in these newly emerging countries the opportunity to give back something to their community.

What Lewis Mumford, the great American sociologist, wrote in his "Faith for Living" in 1940 of conditions in the United States, is no less true today of the situation in less developed territories:

"Meanwhile our young people are starving for lack of real tasks and vital opportunities. Many of them live like sleep-

walkers, apparently in contact with their environment, but actually dead to anything but the blare of loudspeakers and the print of the newspapers.

share in creation

"But the young will care for their regional home if they have a part in creating it. Why should the young not have their first experience of public service on work that serves for local improvement?"

"They should help clear the slums as well as study housing; they should help plant the forests as well as study conservation; it is our school-children, it is our youngsters nearing the military age who should be toughened off in lumber camps, on fishing boats, behind the hay-wagon and the threshing machine, on the road gang and in the quarry.

"It should not need another war to effect this purposeful mobilisation of youth."

And how immense and exciting are the possibilities that work camps in these new countries open up—how full of good humour and dramatic enjoyment.

If we are realistic, we admit that there is a limit to what most of us, being human, are willing to undertake from a stern sense of duty. Unless our first work camp is rich in terms of simple happiness, of personal friendships, of new experience and achievement of challenging projects, then it is likely also to be our last work camp.

For whilst in Britain the scope of possible action is limited—by highly developed welfare services on the one hand and by equally highly developed trade unionism on the other—to relatively minor or innocuous projects like redecorating hostels, the opportunities in other



By ALEC DICKSON

Alec Dickson is head of the UNESCO Fundamental Education Mission in Iraq. He has been a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Telegraph, Advisor on Social Welfare to the Government of Uganda and, after being responsible for inaugurating a mass education scheme in the Gold Coast, organised work camp and training projects in West Africa.

lands are so infinitely more vital and significant.

My mind goes back to recent years in Nigeria, when we toiled and strove and cheered and triumphed—Moslems and Christians, Northerners and Southerners, Black and White—on bridging rivers, hacking market-sites out of hillsides, and driving roads through the forest. Those, indeed, were the days!

This question of friendship leads to another shift in emphasis that must be faced if work camps are to make their maximum contribution in these new nations.

In the Western world we have become accustomed to thinking of international understanding as being one of the great "invisible" values that work camps, on a humble individual level, can promote.

But today subtle distinctions make themselves apparent.

The significant tensions may be ceasing to be those between nations, as we have understood them in Europe: events since the war in Burma, India, Palestine, Indonesia, Korea and Vietnam, point to tensions and groupings of a somewhat different kind.

above class and creed

Participation by, say, young American, French and German volunteers in a work camp somewhere in Britain, has its part to play in international friendship. But would it have the same significance today as a work camp elsewhere, uniting, say, Ulster Protestants and Eire Catholics somewhere in Ireland, of Kikuyu and young settlers in Kenya, or Arabs and French in Algeria, or Northerners and Southerners in the Sudan?

It is, above all, in those countries with multi-racial communities—whose very survival depends on their ability to develop a sense of common citizenship—that work camps have their greatest part to play.

Experience has shown, over and over again, that labouring and laughing together, sweating and singing side by side on adventures of social service that challenge their sense of manhood, there emerges a feeling of personal friendship, of common humanity, that transcends the barriers of class and creed.

These lines are written in Iraq, where the development of the oil industry and the construction of gigantic irrigation projects fall of necessity to foreign enterprise.

But in the field of fundamental education, of building a nation, what might not be the contribution of work camps that could bring together young Arabs and Kurds, Moslems and Christians, urban students and young desert tribesmen, uniting them in the discovery of their own country and of their own countrymen?

Two years ago the flooding of the River Tigris, threatening to engulf all Baghdad, did for a brief moment bring just such a response. We need to keep alive this sense of social urgency, of being on active service for mankind.

So, you're going on a work camp?

By DENYS KAY-ROBINSON

"WELL," you may object, "I should like to go. I've read a good deal about the aims of the movement. But what's it really like in a camp? Suppose I couldn't afford the journey there?"

"Suppose I got there only to find myself a hopeless fish out of water? And the work: what if I couldn't do it? Then there's my bed and board. What happens about them?"

The short answer to these very natural questions is that any work-camp organisation you approach will give you this information and much else—about clothes, recreation, study—before you are committed to joining.

However, here's a short advance briefing that I hope will encourage you. First, the people you'll meet. Just about anybody! A preponderance of teachers and students, perhaps, because they have the longest holidays; but also members of all the professions; artisans and manual workers; even Service personnel on leave.

ON YOUR WAY!

Nor need you have qualms if you are no longer young, provided you are fit. There is a minimum age for work-camping—generally 18—but no maximum, and the older man or woman is often very welcome. The majority of camps are for both sexes, and as far as is reasonable men and women do the same work.

How does one get to a camp? By train, by ship, by bus, by bicycle, occasionally by air—and, of course, by thumbing lifts! As to cost, each organisation has its own practices. Service Civil International (IVSP in Great Britain), for example, normally only pays the fares of volunteers serving for three months or longer.

But volunteers for lesser terms, if really poor, are often helped, and work-campers benefit in some countries by fare reductions. There are also travel grants by various bodies.

The work is roughly classifiable under three heads: clearance, construction and agriculture.

WORK AND CAMP

The first (removing debris after floods, etc., clearing building sites, cleaning old people's homes) and third (hedging-and-ditching, harvesting) require no special skills or only what can be quickly learnt on the spot.

The second (building schools or halls, decorating, road-making) may require certain knowledge—but in that case you will find your team includes one or two volunteers who already have it and are prepared to instruct you. Besides, the skilled operation is often only one among many to be done.

Finally, your lodging and meals. You can leave all that to your work-camp organisation. Some pay the cost themselves; others offer your team's services in exchange for its keep. Either way there is no charge to you.

You will sleep in empty schools, in private houses and cottages, in ex-barracks, in hostels, in tents. You will generally eat like the inhabitants of the country you are in, though if the standard is very poor or alien this may be modified to keep you fit.

The people who run work-camp organisations are remarkably friendly and patient. Don't be afraid of plying them with questions, however trivial. And don't be afraid to become a work-camper yourself.

LONDON HOSTEL FOR WORLD'S YOUTH

THE International Voluntary Service for Peace hostel at 19 Pembroke Villas, London, W.11, shares a building with the IVSP office.

It normally houses a very mixed community of about 30; something over half are residents, the rest staying only a few days or a week or two. Over 40 nationalities used the hostel in 1955, and it is rare for there to be less than ten represented at one time.

By no means all are members of the work camp movement, though many become members following this first contact.

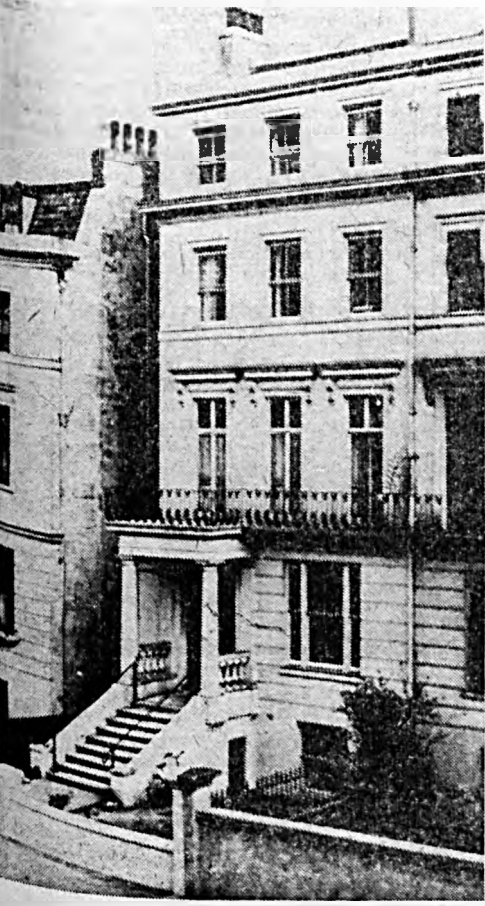
Under the wardenship of Dorothy Morton the importance of individual responsibility for the smooth running of the hostel receives full emphasis. The place is not luxurious—few would have it so—but there is an

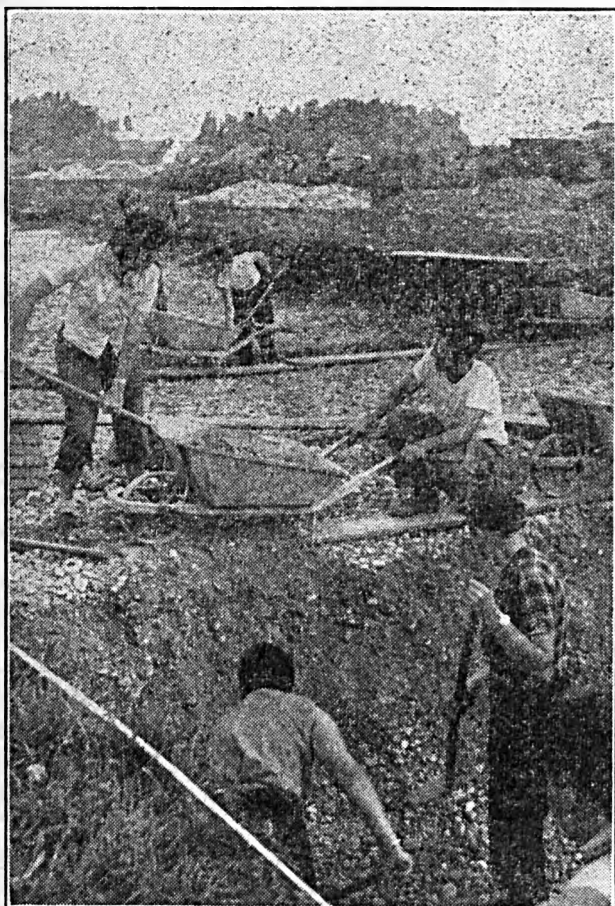
informal friendliness about it.

The communal meals, with two or three languages in use, are a feature of the life there, as is the variety of personalities among both residents and visitors—a carver in wood, a Spanish law-student who sings in a café in the evenings, a CO just released from Wormwood Scrubs, a ballet-dancer, and so on.

There is an attractive and moderately large Meeting Room, in which an American student runs an informal folk-dance each week, and every month the London IVSP Group holds a meeting with a visiting speaker. The Group also runs, one Sunday a month, an International Tea, at which anyone who would like to join the growing circle of friends of IVSP is welcome.

ESMA BURROUGH.





Work-campers at Pasching, Austria, dig out the foundations for a new apartment building for elderly refugees. Young people from ten nations, including Israel and Egypt, worked together on this project.

Photo by Brethren Service Commission

Building unity of world Christians

From The Rev. EDWARD PATEY
"WE caught a glimpse of the Church as it ought to be—a living, serving, witnessing community bound together as one in love in Christ."

"We really lived and experienced the truth that there 'is neither Greek nor Jew, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, all are one in Christ Jesus.' There was a wonderful unity, and I think that we would have shared everything and done anything for each other."

In these words one of last summer's campers indicated the special contribution which the World Council of Churches is bringing to the work camp movement. Each camp is seen not only as an opportunity for social service, nor just as a means of promoting international fellowship, though both are immensely important.

But above all, World Council of Churches' work camps are seen as a means by which young people from many different Christian traditions can discover their fundamental unity.

Plans for the coming summer include World Council of Churches sponsored camps in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

Three World Council of Churches' work camps are to be held in Great Britain this summer. On a housing estate in Luton, work will be begun on the construction of a new Baptist Church, and similar work will be undertaken in a Church of England parish. At Blaendulais, a Welsh mining village, campers will renovate a youth club and community centre.

Full particulars and application forms can be had from the Secretary, The Youth Department, The British Council of Churches, 10 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

IVSP

Welcomes men and women of 18 and over, of all races and any political and religious beliefs to work in its work-camps between Easter and October and in London every weekend.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY
SERVICE FOR PEACE

19 Pembridge Villas, London, W.11

Keep in touch with Quaker work and service

Full reports of Quaker activity and service at home and abroad and discussion of Quaker thought and belief are to be found in

THE FRIEND

Sixpence every Friday

From your newsagent or 32/6d. per annum, post free, from British Periodicals Ltd, 46 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

Quaker work camps in Britain

A QUAKER work camp in Britain has many sides: work, discussions, group life, quiet time camp organisation and contact with the local people. Each of these plays its part in making a camp worthwhile. Each camp develops its own emphases according to its own needs.

Campers are young people of either sex and at least sixteen years of age. All camps are international; in 1955 seventeen countries were represented in the five Quaker camps in Britain. Camps vary from twelve to twenty in size.

Campers need have no special skills. The work varies from camp to camp. Help has been given in the erection of village halls and community centres, in building a paddling pool and making a children's playground, in renovating a youth club and in building wire and peat barricades to prevent soil erosion.

All jobs help a community some of whose members usually work alongside the campers. A local person gives the overall supervision to the practical side of the job.

Simple living accommodation in tents or some convenient building is provided. Each camp determines its own hours of work. An eight hour day for a five or five and a half day week is common. Campers often work in the evenings in order to work alongside the local people.

SHARING AND SEARCHING

All share the responsibility for preparing the meals and doing the household chores under the supervision of a suitably experienced member of the camp.

Fifteen minutes or a little longer is usually set aside each day as a quiet time. Members of the group are able to gather together quietly and seek the deeper values behind the camp. The period provides an opportunity for campers to remind themselves of their own and other peoples' reasons for coming to the camp and of their needs, to try to see camp or world problems in relation to their own beliefs.

Schemes under consideration for 1956 include the erection of village halls, the erection of a youth centre and of a community centre and alterations to a youth club. These are all in different parts of the country.

The dates for these schemes are: For 16-18 year olds, July 28—August 20 (two camps), and August 4—27. For those of 19 and over, June 30—July 30, August 4—September 3, and August 4—11. Weekend camps are held in London from time to time.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from Friends Work Camps Committee, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

BRITISH FRIENDS' JULY SEMINAR

THE International Seminar sponsored by British Friends is to be held this year at the Manor House, Bewdley, in Worcestershire, from July 6-23.

The subject will be: Issues that divide the World: a Search for Common Ground.

Discussion will include industrialisation of under-developed areas, with reference to methods in India and China; political institutions and the conflict of ideas between Communist countries and the Western democracies; the political and economic factors underlying the nationalism rising in all parts of Africa, the Middle East and South-East Asia.

Consideration will be given, not only to the material issues but also to the sociological and psychological factors in conflict. The fee for the seminar is £14 10s. This

covers the complete cost including two day excursions to Stratford-on-Avon and the Malvern Hills.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from International Seminar Programme, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

GROWING UNITY

The Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps, formed by UNESCO, now links together 125 organisations. It works on a UNESCO grant of 2,500 dollars, plus office space. The Committee's publications reached 530 organisations and individuals throughout the world in 1955 compared with 165 in 1953.

FACING COLONIALISM

An insight into the problems of work campers in a land torn by colonial war is given by these selections from a statement issued several weeks ago by 12 committee members of the Algerian Service Civil International, 5 rue Gernuz, Algiers. IVSP is now accepting applications for an Algerian work-camp to be held from April 5 to July 5.

WE have never been able to unite the colonial and the nationalist elements of this country at our camps, the former being naturally hostile to the progressive tendency of the Service Civil International and particularly to its anti-racialism, and the Moslems, long drawn towards or engaged in a struggle for the independence of their country, feeling ill at ease in an organisation of European character.

The authorities were either entirely indifferent to the SCI idea, or interested only so far as they saw in it a means of keeping things quiet.

Moslem friends have always attacked any SCI project which relied, even in the slightest degree, on administrative backing (permits for work, supply of materials or funds), or which had as its object the helping of a confessional association, or of a European or even a mixed group.

No desertion

A project on behalf of a Moslem community always ran the risk of being forbidden or hampered by the Administration on the grounds that we were encouraging nationalism.

This is the proof that any truly independent Moslem initiative was always considered beyond the law.

We find increasing difficulty in carrying on our activities, yet we have never considered abandoning even temporarily, the SCI's work in Algeria, as long as it does not involve danger for the volunteers. We think that all the friends from abroad who have passed through our camps in the past two years would find it difficult to understand such a "solution."

It would be considered a desertion and a defeat for the SCI. In fact we think we can hold camps in 1956 and have Moslem friends at them.

We have to risk further administrative interference, such as the expulsion of the team from the Orleansville camp; these interventions do not represent a failure of the SCI, but the contrary, and we must try to make the SCI live until the very moment when the Algerians of every origin take the destiny of their country into their hands.

The Algerian branch will then be able to pursue activities which, we think, will be directly useful to Algeria.

We have decided to take up a clear position, denouncing as plainly as possible everything which is in conflict with the principles of the Rights of Man; to tell our volunteers from abroad of the humanly impossible position created for the inhabitants of this country, and to offer our Moslem friends the contacts they seek with elements from other countries.

From a house in Kassel

HIGH on a hill in Kassel, Germany, amid the locomotive and motor factories, stands a yellow stucco house, a house dedicated to the service of all mankind in the tremendous work of peace.

Through its doors pass young people eager to use their talents, to express their pacifist beliefs through service to every man they meet. This house is a symbol of the belief that man can live with man, that peace will one day be built on earth.

Brethren House itself has stood only since 1953, but the spirit behind it has been alive for generations, as men have consecrated themselves to the belief that war is sin and peace is the ultimate way.

The youth of the Church of the Brethren have returned to the continent in which their church was born to give help and assistance in countries which were devastated by war and which still need help either physically or spiritually. With them have come young people from other denominations who are interested in expressing their pacifist beliefs in a positive way. The first Brethren volunteers arrived in Europe in 1949, although relief work had been started in Europe by the Brethren Service Commission immediately following the war.

The boys came to render their alternative service as conscientious objectors opposed to war, and the girls came anxious to do their part in

relieving suffering and to show the way of peace through service.

Since 1949 the programme has grown and now approximately 130 young people are trained each year in the United States under the Brethren Service Commission to go out on some type of service project, either at home, in Asia, or in Europe. They receive no wages—only a pocket allowance of \$7.50 a month for the first year and \$10.00 a month for the second year.

The first European volunteers were stationed at Kassel to work in an orthopaedic clinic and in community service. Projects opened, new horizons were viewed, and now volunteers work in all phases of the programme as secretaries, agricultural specialists, work camp leaders, refugee resettlement workers, student exchange workers, teachers, representatives of Heifer Project Inc., etc.

Enthusiastic volunteers

European young people have also become enthusiastic about the programme and volunteer for service either in the States or in Europe. At present there are three European volunteers serving at Brethren House in Kassel. They have contributed tremendously to the programme.

During the years following the war when new projects opened and more workers were being brought into Europe, the need for a centre became imperative and thus Brethren House came into being.

THE STORY OF THE BRETHREN SERVICE COMMISSION

Here volunteers receive two months of orientation which includes language study, visiting various German organisations such as churches, schools, social welfare groups; and the study of existing political and social situations in Europe.

At the end of his 22 months of service the volunteer again returns to Brethren House to be prepared for his task as a returned volunteer to the United States continuing his role as a living link between Europe and America. Offices for Material Aid, Student Exchange, Project, Inc., International Work Camps, the Volunteer Programme are also located at the Brethren House. The House also sponsors two German youth groups led by BSC workers.

Five volunteers are now working in Berlin refugee programme giving a personal touch to the power of Christian love as they work with individuals degraded by impersonal, automatic government handling.

Other volunteers are in refugee camps in Germany conducting craft classes, recreational activities and musical groups; forming sewing groups; presenting talent shows and guiding services in an effort to establish some sense of peace for troubled persons.

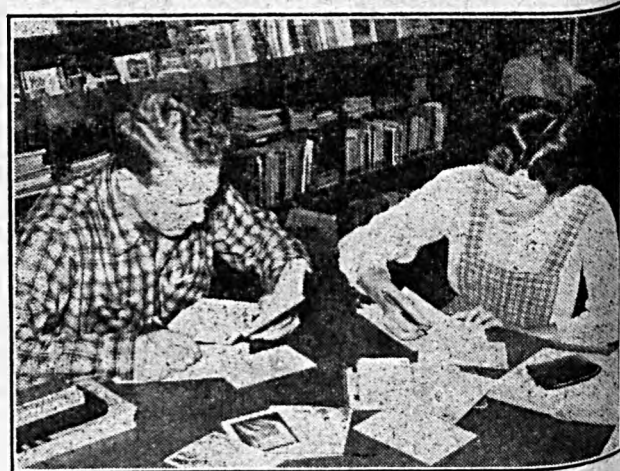
Other volunteers work with the World Council of Churches in the refugee resettlement programme.

Others serve in children's homes in Germany and Austria.



American volunteers prepare food packages for distribution in Kassel, Germany.

Photo by Brethren Service Commission



New volunteers coming for their European training at the Brethren Service Centre, Kassel, Germany, have ample facilities for the study of the German language.

Photo by Brethren Service Commission

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ANSWERING

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United Nations Association work camps

From JEAN INEBNIT

In 1952, the British United Nations Association adopted a resolution stating that "With a view to the promotion of international co-operation and peace," it called upon "the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to examine the possibilities and devise ways by which voluntary services of young people could be enlisted to assist programmes of technical aid and development, in countries other than their own, which are undertaken by the United Nations and its specialised agencies."

The British Branch (IVSP) of Service Civil International (SCI) at its 1953 Annual General Meeting welcomed the UNA move and promised to support it in every possible way.

A terrible flood of February, 1953 in Holland created unlimited opportunities of relief and reconstruction in the province of Zeeland, and a small team joined in the work organised by the co-ordination committee on the island of Schouwen-Duiveland.

The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) at its annual conference in Paris in November, 1953 adopted unanimously the British Branch resolution and placed it before the Economic and Social Council of UN.

In 1954, UNA returned to the same island in Holland, one of the most devastated villages after seven weeks, worked mostly on demolition, a total of 72 volunteers. Some construction on a large scale was made possible by the co-operation of building firms.

ANSWERING DEVASTATION
In 1955, a first WFUNA Service (the Dutch and German branches co-operating) was carried out from July 20 to October 18 in the same area. This time, thanks to eleven skilled apprentices, six building firms, a block of three cottages for old people was built. The apprentices were the unskilled, as well as working. One volunteers, one-third women, from 14 countries, worked 44 hours a week, building paths, demolishing, and generally giving a hand in all kinds of urgent jobs.

At the strenuous day's work, opportunities were provided to organise for the children a very active party, to invite to our quarters many in the Service, and to accept invitations to their own homes.

When we left, the village council organised a party to the beautiful western part of the island which had been spared in the great flood, to commemorate the WFUNA Service. A stone on our cottages and by naming the new road which passes in front of

on March 26 to April 28, WFUNA will be working for the last time in Nieuwerkerk, and re-employing skilled and unskilled volunteers: skilled workers for the building of a sports pavilion; the foundations were laid last year and for the wood, given by the Red Cross, is at hand; and tree-planters for about 500 trees which are

being bought in Holland with money given by UNA friends in Great Britain.

This summer, from mid-July to mid-September, the Constructive Service of WFUNA will carry out a Valley Project near Linz, Austria, with the co-operation of other work-camp organisations.

The work will consist mostly in helping to build houses for refugees now living in shacks. This will require both skilled and unskilled volunteers, men and women.

Applications should be sent to:—UNA, WFUNA Austrian Refugee Service, 25 Charles Street, London, W.1.

SERVAS

Work-study travel

TO work-campers, and especially those from overseas, comes an invitation to extend your stay in another land and to take part in a different kind of experience.

From the work and the fellowship together, there will inevitably come an urge to go on, to correspond with new friends and to understand the problems of their countries.

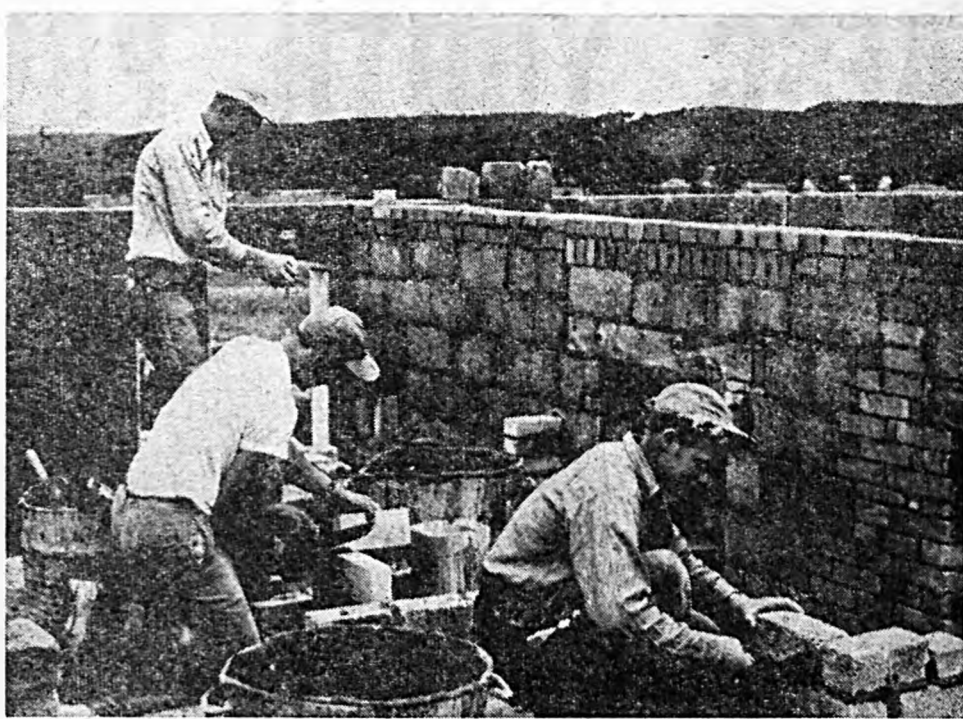
This invitation is to those who feel there should be more such experiences. If only you had the money and the contacts!

This is where Servas can help you. Offering very simple hospitality is our chain of "Open Doors" which stretches almost round the world. Approved travellers get lists of these hosts, with particulars of their jobs and interests, so that you can select and plan your trip yourself.

Your hosts expect very little in return besides your friendly co-operation. You can share in the life of the family or the group, help with the household jobs or lend a hand in the garden or farm.

To the average tourist, the idea of sleeping on a stranger's couch and milking his cow next morning might be a little strange. To a work-camper, convention has lost a great deal of its meaning and he would feel at home.

If you are interested and would like to be considered as a traveller, write to us and tell us where you hope to go and what your particular interests are and we will send you further particulars: "Servas" Peace Builders, Work-Study Travel, Vera Willington, 13 Wendover Road, Birmingham 23, England, or Bob Luitweiller, "Woolmandale," Star Route, Limeport, Pa., USA.



Pax, is the European programme of the Mennonite Central Committee. Over the past five years Pax, in co-operation with the German Mennonite Resettlement Agency, has com-

pleted 53 houses and settled 210 families, and erected one church building. European Pax Headquarters are located at Frankfurt/M, Bogtstrasse 44, Germany.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

NEW Dimensions in the Quest for Peace is the general theme for four International Seminars to be held in Europe in July and August of 1956, under the sponsorship of two Quaker organisations.

A seminar in England will be organised by the British Friends Service Council, with the subject, Issues that Divide the World: A Search for Common Ground (July 6-23).

The American Friends Service Committee will conduct three seminars on the Continent: The Changing Role of Asia and Africa in World Affairs (Yugoslavia, August 4-25); New Nations and Emerging Peoples in a Divided World (Denmark, August 11-September 1); and National Development and International Responsibility (Switzerland, August 19-September 8).

The theme of New Dimensions in the Quest for Peace is designed to raise the question whether there are novel factors in the current international situation which radically affect prospects for peace.

After participating in an International Seminar in Berlin last summer, a young man wrote: "... I was somewhat unsure, before I set out, how well I should like such a seminar: it was very little like the seminar I imagined, and was very much better for the lack of resemblance."

Deepening through sharing

His initial doubt, followed by pleasant surprise, has been duplicated many times during the eight years that these seminars have been organised in Europe.

What is it that young people who attend Quaker Seminars find rewarding? For one thing, they often make lasting friendships with young people from distant countries and backgrounds dissimilar to their own.

This is not surprising when it is remembered that the thirty participants in a seminar live together as a community for three weeks—sharing meals and light household tasks, enjoying excursions, "open houses," and recreation together.

Equally important is the group consideration of basic problems of international relations. Outstanding authorities are in attendance to join in discussions and group life, but it is the participants themselves who determine the direction of discussions and play the major role in the study programme. Open to young people between the ages of 21 and 35, the seminars are international not only in subject matter, but also in composition. Several nationalities are usually represented among the consultants and staff—chairman, hostess, and manager—and participants come from as many as twenty different countries.

All are welcome, regardless of religion, race, nationality, or political view.

As a result of their seminar experience, the great majority have achieved a deeper understanding of the lives and problems of other peoples, and a lasting interest in laying the foundations for a peaceful world.



Youths from Germany, Norway, India, Japan, Denmark, France, Austria, and Britain join in a discussion at the 1952 Berlin Seminar.

Photo by Ted Castle

SERVICE IN GERMANY

THE NOTHELFERGEMEINSCHAFT DER FREUNDE e.V. was founded on the basis of a true Christian and reconciling spirit, respecting each honest religious, ideological and political conviction and working for understanding and reconciliation between individuals and nations.

In connection with its social work, Nothelfergemeinschaft is holding every year from Spring to Autumn, International Work Camps in Germany and other European countries. They are to meet the problem of social distress and to work for the ideal of understanding and reconciliation.

Participants of these camps may be of every age from 17 years up and of all nationalities, races and political or religious backgrounds, if they are willing to work actively for peace and to answer human need.

In its peace work Nothelfergemeinschaft stands for the principles of non-violence and feels its responsibility for the conscientious objectors. It intends this year, for the first time, to have a CO camp for six months during the summer-time.

Please send requests for information to Nothelfergemeinschaft der Freunde e.V., Frankfurt/Main - Germany, Homburger Str. 28.

ALL YEAR ROUND

ALL the year round Peace News carries reports on work camps, non-violent struggles, war resistance, colonial affairs and other peace activities.

Special subscription rates to new readers: 2s. 6d. 9 issues; US, air edition, 13 weeks \$1. Standard rates: year 21s.; 24 weeks, 10s.; US air express edition, 1 year, \$4; 6 months, \$2.

PEACE NEWS, Subscription Department, 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4, or 130 Brattle St., Cambridge 38, Mass., USA.

Are you a fraud?

You are if you think you know all about what work-camps are accomplishing in the world, when you merely know the achievements of your own organisation. The ONLY periodical that gives you world-wide work-camp news and ideas is INTERNATIONAL NEWS, published monthly for the Association of International Work Camps for Peace. The annual subscription of 5s. (70 cents) or equivalent may be paid through your own organisation if an AIWCP member, or direct to the Editors, International News, c/o Alun Davies, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. If you believe in work-camps, you NEED this monthly!

THE STORY OF THE EUROPEAN WORK CAMPS OF THE BRETHREN SERVICE COMMISSION by ROBERT PORTER

In Austria a group of conscientious objectors of the Mennonite and Brethren churches is working on the Protestant school which was destroyed during the war. Through building for peace rather than destroying, they are witnessing to the people of Vienna.

Working together

One of the most successful programmes attempted in the bringing about of international understanding is that of international work camps, which involves the bringing together of youth to join forces in manual and social service projects. BSC expects its work camp participants to be willing to serve and bring about better understanding among individuals and nations through tolerance and goodwill.

In 1955, 200 campers from 23 countries participated in this programme of peace by building youth homes, churches, planning recreation for children, constructing sport areas, laying roads, converting a castle building into a modern hall for domestic animals of a refugee farm school, and digging foundations for housing for elderly refugees.

Workcamps were held last year in Austria and Germany, and plans for this year's camps will also involve these two countries. The tentative schedule for 1956 includes the construction of youth homes, parish houses, a refugee recreational house, and a Protestant church in a refugee community.

A new type of camp will involve social work in a hospital with elderly people who are per-

manently or seriously ill, crippled young men and mentally ill patients.

The annual Peace Seminar will also be held this summer in Kassel. This five-week institute is a work and study camp exploring the problem of how war can be abandoned as a means of settling disputes among nations, and how concerned people can wage peace constructively. Two hours a day are spent on a work project. Outstanding leaders guide this seminar in its studies. The theme will be "Love as an Energy for Peacemaking."

BSC work camps are in operation from July 14—August 17. Participants range in ages from 16—30 and the cost of the camps is 1 DM per day plus transportation to the camp. Information about the camps or other Brethren Service activities may be had by writing to the Brethren Service Commission, 5 Wittenhauser Strasse, Kassel-R., Germany.

The Brethren Service Commission which sponsors Brethren House and these activities is the social arm of the Church of the Brethren. Its primary function is that of personal rehabilitation and social reconstruction in the name of Christ.

Its services include relieving human distress and suffering around the world without regard to barriers of race, creed or nationality.

It finds its charter in the words of Christ, "I was hungry and you gave me to eat. . . I was a stranger and ye took me in; I was naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me. . . inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me."



At Advent time in Brethren Haus in Kassel, Germany, a German volunteer talks with one of the old people whom the Material Aid Department helps with fuel and American foods.

Brethren Service Commission



At the site of the new refugee settlement at Pasching, Austria, work-campers provide voluntary labour for elderly refugees unable to work themselves.

Photo by Brethren Service Commission

European training Germany, have man language service Commission

AFSC YOUTH PROJECTS FOR PEACE

THIS SUMMER approximately 650 young men and women will take constructive steps for peace in projects of the American Friends Service Committee. Whether repairing blighted homes of minority peoples, experiencing the existence of factory workers, serving with the mentally disordered and delinquent, or sharing a conference table with youth of other countries, AFSC volunteers seek to relieve tensions between men and between nations.

Living simply, volunteers co-operate in the upkeep of their project home. They arrange educational and recreational programmes to fit their special interests. And in brief daily periods of meditation, they have the opportunity to measure their convictions against the reality of the project experience.

The eight programmes of the AFSC are described below. Further information may be obtained from the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania, USA,

In addition to the AFSC, two other US religious bodies are members of the Association of International Work Camps for Peace: the Brethren Service Commission and the Mennonite Voluntary Service, one of whose camps is illustrated here.



U.S. Work Camps

THE tenement apartment of the city slum-dweller, the tar-paper shack of the migrant farm worker and the hogan of the prairie Indian symbolise the economic hardship and social deprivation of underprivileged groups in a land of plenty.

AFSC work campers join these people in an effort to solve their problems. Together they build and repair homes, schools, and neighbourhood centres; organise recreational programmes for children.

Working on projects which the residents themselves have planned, campers lend needed physical and moral support. In co-operation they discover a new dimension to brotherhood.

Work campers come to recognise their own involvement in the difficulties of peoples culturally, socially and economically maladjusted. Their educational programme includes discussions with community representatives and experienced resource leaders. Their knowledge and social awareness grow simultaneously.

As they learn new patterns of living and points of view, work campers discover the richness as well as the problems of a many-sided American culture.

Work camps will be located in Wautoma, Wisconsin; Hoopa, California; and San Antonio, Texas; June 22 to August 17. The San Antonio project will have a special emphasis on community service. The cost is \$135 for the summer; some financial aid is available.

Institutional Service Units

EACH year the pressures and conflicts of our civilization send hundreds of Americans into public institutions. These individuals are the mentally ill, retreating into a world of illusions; the mentally retarded, pushed aside by a culture geared to speed; the delinquent, striking back at a society which has denied them their basic needs.

Members of AFSC Institutional Service Units work in mental hospitals, schools for the retarded and reformatories. Serving as ward attendants and assistant cottage parents they give custodial care, supervise work projects, lead recreation, assist in rehabilitation.

They receive regular employee training from the institutions. As members of the staff team they help prepare persons to assume a contributing role in the outside world.

In their Unit discussion groups members analyse the social implications of mental disorders and delinquency. From time to time they have the opportunity to interpret the needs of the institutions to the community by means of talks, broadcasts and newspaper articles.

Units will be located in Arizona, Indiana, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Pennsylvania; June 15 to August 31. Minimum age for mental institutions is 18, for correctional, 19. Members receive maintenance and a modest salary from the institution, contribute nine per cent of salary for project expenses.

International Seminars

PROBLEMS of international relations, though interesting, seem little more than academic abstractions in the average college course. But when twenty nationalities get together in a seminar, these same issues come alive as pressing concerns of the countries represented.

AFSC International Seminars reflect some of the variety of cultures and viewpoints of the world community.

The study programme is based on discussion in an atmosphere of informality and freedom with ample opportunity to challenge the facts and logic of others. Reaching beyond superficialities, participants search together for new ways of meeting mutual problems.

Living closely as an international family, sharing household tasks and recreational activities are important aspects of the seminar plan. Some seminars combine study with a work project, using participation in a creative endeavour to further enrich and intensify the intellectual experience.

International seminars will be located in Woodstock, Vermont, June 22 to July 7; Davidson, North Carolina, June 22 to July 21; San Diego, California, August 10 to September 8; and Brainerd, Minnesota, August 24 to September 8. Seminars are limited to 30 participants representing about 20 countries. The cost is \$130 for a four-week seminar and \$80 for a two-week seminar.

Internes in Community Service

IN the shadow of the skyscrapers and swank apartment houses of a large American city lies blight—communities once prosperous but now overcrowded, crime-ridden and tense.

City welfare agencies are attempting to improve living standards but many are understaffed to cope with the problem. AFSC Internes in Community Service work with these agencies.

As regular staff employees, internes compile—often by door-to-door canvassing—studies of family and community disorganisation, juvenile delinquency, integration of minority groups. They encourage neighbours to work together for local improvements, publish newsletters to give a composite view of the action.

They organise groups of all ages for education and recreation, homemaking and craft classes.

While gaining an insight into the activities of social agencies, internes probe the causes of urban decay and act on them constructively. Fellowship and idea exchange within the project group give added impetus to their work.

Internes in Community Service will be located in Chicago, Illinois, and Oakland, California; June 15 to August 25, and also through the winter. Volunteers receive maintenance and a modest stipend for personal expenses. They must be aged 18 or older. Social service training is not required.

Internes in Industry

THE regimen of the time clock, the monotony of the assembly line, the threat of unemployment are textbook concepts to the student, but everyday realities to the one American in ten who is a part of industry.

AFSC Internes in Industry, by working in factories, learn first-hand the influences which shape the worker's thoughts and actions.

Internes learn the weariness of combing want-ads, waiting in employment offices, trudging from plant to plant in search of work. On the job, they identify themselves with individual workers in a world where a person is important only if he fails to make his quota.

They find their thoughts deadened by machine noise and repeated actions. They observe the workings of labour unions, sometimes from the inside as members.

In their free time internes plan discussions with leaders of labour and management, education and religion. They include community activities in their recreation. Through the job experience and through thoughtful study they discover the implications of industrialisation for the individual and society as a whole.

Internes in Industry will be located in Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; Lynn, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Atlanta, Georgia; June 15 to August 25. Participants contribute \$16 a week from their wages for room, board, insurance and project expenses.

Overseas Work Camps

WAR, poverty, avalanche, flood and non-arable land even in this twentieth century frustrate men in their search for a good life. But often when co-operation is most essential, national or racial or religious distrust isolates men from each other.

AFSC overseas campers work with difficulties arising from outside and from inside humanity.

These volunteers serve in cities, villages or refugee camps. Their aim is to help people help themselves, clear farm land, dig towns out of mud and rubble, initiate needed recreation programmes, construct homes, schools, pipe lines and roads.

Doing hard physical labour together, workers establish a new basis for understanding.

Work camps are small, diversified, international communities where frank discussion of differences is coupled with appreciation and respect for the individual.

American volunteers are sent to projects sponsored by AFSC and by a dozen work camp organisations abroad. The camps are as varied as the nationalities which originate them, but all are undergirded by the ideal of fraternity among peoples.

Overseas Work Camps will be located in 18 countries of Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa, during the summer months. Campers must be at least 20 years old. The cost is about \$700 for Asia; \$500 for other locations.

Community Service Units in Mexico & El Salvador

THE average villager in Mexico and El Salvador devotes his working time to a small, unproductive farm plot. His house is a one-room bamboo hut with a dirt floor and a thatched roof. His diet is poorly balanced. His health is threatened by typhoid and malaria.

Hampered by meagre education and lack of cultural exchange with the outside world, he is almost helpless to improve his lot.

AFSC Community Service Units seek not only to give physical assistance but also to further mutual goodwill and understanding. They work with the villagers on construction, exchange ideas with them during sewing and furniture-making sessions, teach children the stories, songs and games of many countries.

Units also co-operate with public health and agricultural officials.

The Unit home and garden of vegetables and flowers demonstrate useful ideas to their many visitors. The Unit members themselves become an integral part of the community and are included in its activities. This close relationship broadens the perspectives of both villagers and volunteers.

Units are located in about eight villages of Mexico and El Salvador; July 2 to August 22. Several units are open year-round. Cost is \$175 for the summer plus transportation, and \$50 a month after three months.

College Institutes

RESPONSIBLE leadership on a community or national scale depends on awareness of the principles involved and on knowledge grounded in facts. Yet a maze of popular slogans and political clichés often obscures the principles, and the complexity of modern society makes it difficult to obtain the facts.

AFSC week-long institutes make it possible for people of college age to come together to define issues of local, US and world affairs, clarify their thinking and augment their information. Resource leaders chosen to guide and inform rather than lecture come from a variety of fields.

An AFSC institute in Washington, DC, focuses on problems of government. The programme combines round-table discussions and interviews with congressmen, embassy representatives, newspapermen and various observers of the current scene. Other institutes are held around the country.

In a special six-week peace caravan, two teams of four work with small communities on international relations and peace education programmes. Members first attend an AFSC institute, then travel to four towns in the Middle Atlantic area.

The Washington, DC, institute will take place from June 9 to 16. The cost is \$35 for registration, room, board, travel in the city. The peace caravan, from June 7 to July 18 costs \$125. Some financial aid is available.

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DIARY

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April 21 and 22, 1956

Every Group is entitled to send a delegate, and individual Members will be very welcome. Admission by ticket only, which will be sent with a copy of the full Agenda on receipt of 1s. by the General Secretary, Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1.

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As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Friday, April 13
LONDON, S.W.11: 8 p.m.; St. Andrew's Church Hall, Waynflete St., Earlsfield. "Children of Hiroshima" and "Japanese Fishermen." Cert. X films.

Saturday, April 14
LONDON, W.C.1: 3.15 p.m.; Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh St. Meeting for business and discussion. "A CO in World War I." Rowland Philcox. PPU Religious Commission.

Sunday, April 15
LONDON, S.W.11: 8 p.m.; Battersea Baptist Tabernacle, Battersea Park Rd. "Children of Hiroshima" and "Japanese Fishermen." Cert. X films.

Monday, April 16
LONDON, W.1: 3.30 p.m.; King's Weigh Ho. Church, Binney St. (nr. Bond St. Stn.). G. S. J. Paper King. "The Earth shall rise on new Foundations." PPU Religion Commission.

Tuesday, April 17
LONDON, S.W.11: 8 p.m.; Battersea Town Hall (Grand Hall). "Can it be Peace?" Alan Soper, Sybil Morrison, Sir Richard Aldrich. Admission free. Collection. Quakers welcomed.

Thursday, April 19
LEYTONSTONE, E.10: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. "The New Vienna." Norman Wainwright. PPU.

Friday, April 20
LONDON, W.1: 3.30 p.m.; King's Weigh Ho. Church, Binney St. (nr. Bond St. Stn.). "The Third Annual Mtg. of the P.P.U. Religious Commission." PPU Religious Commission.

Letters to the Editor

Semi-pacifism

I DO not deny, as Dr. Comfort suggests I do, that a war without H-bombs would be preferable to a war with H-bombs. The point of my letter was to argue that this question is simply not the question which confronts us.

The real question is whether, having armaments, it is wise to jettison the H-bomb.

My argument is that if you have any armaments at all it is best to keep the H-bomb because the H-bomb does what other weapons do not: it deters (for technical reasons I mentioned in my last letter) any rational government from making war.

Wars with nuclear weapons cannot be won; wars with conventional weapons can be won.

Retain nuclear weapons and another large-scale war is unlikely to be fought; strip of conventional weapons, and a Third War is almost certain to break out quickly. The lesson is: get rid of armaments altogether or keep the H-bomb.

Mr. Lea raises a more searching issue. Ought one "as a pacifist" to be grateful for a peace which is based on a threat of force?

I think perhaps one can as a pacifist prefer the threat of force to the use of force, but it is a fine point, and I dare say Mr. Lea is right. I should have said "as a peace-lover" (what a horrid expression!)

I am glad the H-bomb exists. The difference between the pacifist and the peace-lover is not, after all, unimportant.

Pacifism does not necessarily promote peace (It is the great "PPU Fallacy" to think it does), and, as I argued in my last letter, semi-pacifism of the "Ban the H-bomb" kind positively promotes war.

MAURICE CRANSTON.
62 Southwood Lane,
London, N.6.

Palestine

IN seeking reconciliation it is surely a first consideration that we should admit our own faults. In the history of Palestine since the First World War the first fault lies with the governments of Britain and America.

Apart from the conflicting promises and the numerous deceptions, our greatest crime was to establish our own rule over an Arab country.

Without that it would have been impossible to commit our second crime, which was to sponsor the mass immigration of Jews into Palestine without consulting the existing inhabitants and in defiance of what was clearly a wide-spread national opposition.

From these policies there arose a bitter inter-racial feud; and Hitler himself could hardly have done more to create anti-Jewish feeling than we did between the two world wars.

Before that time there had been no friction between the Arab population and a small Jewish minority which already existed.

The hatred and the present strife both derive from an arrogant and unimaginative policy on our part, in the first instance.

But the admission of that fact will not, by itself, make Arabs feel any more friendly towards Jews.

The Zionists supported the Mandate, so long

as it suited them, and opposed Palestine self-determination until they were strong enough, as they believed, to achieve their ends without our help.

Letters such as that of M. Seidmann, attempting to justify the Zionists, overlook the long intrigues with British imperialism by which the State of Israel came into being. Much of what has been done cannot now be undone.

But the truculent self-righteousness of Zionist propagandists is hardly conducive to better feelings on the other side. The first thing is surely to realise that the Arabs had an unfair deal, for which the Western Powers and the Zionists share a responsibility.

If it were true that the Arabs did not flee in terror, why were they not asked to return? Why was their land given or sold to Jews?

Why are liberal Jews even now demanding, in vain, that the refugees should be allowed to return, that adequate compensation be paid to those who prefer not to do so, and "that the military oppression of, and all discrimination against, the Arabs be abolished forthwith?" (Israeli Third Force group, quoted in Peace News, February 24, 1956.)

In speaking plainly about Zionism I am only trying to be as objective as I have always tried to be when discussing British Imperialism.

I have had good Jewish friends and colleagues who have entirely shared my views on Zionism, just as I have British friends who share my opinion of British colonialism.

If racial tension is to be ended the best thing we can do is to examine the causes, see where most blame lies and admit our own faults, persuading others to be equally frank.

The reassuring generalisations and figures in the latter part of M. Seidmann's letter leave me unmoved because they are flatly contradicted by other generalisations and figures from sources at least equally reliable.

To go into this would require much more than a letter, which, I fear, is already too long. But on the general subject of the treatment of Arabs who have remained in "Israel," they suffer, among many other disabilities, under a law which allows the Israeli Government to seize Arab land required for Jewish expansion.

M. Seidmann is no doubt aware that Dr. Israel Karleibkh, editor of the Jewish paper, Maareb, protested vigorously against this infamous measure.

The Jewish paper, Haaretz, on January 7, 1955, spoke of more than 15,000 Arabs in Israel whose land and property had been confiscated.

Are these liberal Jews worrying themselves about a tragedy which only exists in their imaginations?

The article in Haaretz ended with a plain statement that the treatment of the Arab minority "will certainly prove a real disgrace to Israel, to Zionism and to the entire civilised world."

If things are as M. Seidmann would have us believe (though some of us know better) what sense can you make of such a statement as that?

REGINALD REYNOLDS.
20 Jubilee Place,
Chelsea, London, S.W.3.

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PAGE TWO

armament and all this implies might soon be taken, and equally that hopes remain dim in the absence of that factor.

Satellite exchange

In this situation one intriguingly encouraging development is taking place which deserves a passing mention here. Dr. Joseph M. Kaplan, Chairman of the US National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, which begins July 1, recently testified before a Senate Committee that all information gathered by IGY is to be shared by all participating nations.

Archives where data will be deposited are to be located in Moscow, Washington and a third city, probably Brussels. Senators asked Kaplan if he thought the Russians would co-operate and he said yes, adding: "This is a one-world experiment and we expect them to co-operate in a scientific spirit."

Asked if the agreement to exchange all data was formal he answered, "No, just informal agreements," and data about man-made satellites, rockets, etc., would go to the archives! Let us hope the Senators don't try to break up this delightful and sensible arrangement.

Not so cheerful

Nehru has now confirmed the report that India has placed a million dollar order for up-to-date British jet bombers. This news from the land of Gandhi is itself disappointing.

The disappointment is compounded when conventional comments are added to the act itself. One is that India has to do this because Pakistan gets money for arms from the US. Another is the observation that India also sounded out Russia on arms purchases, presumably as another sign of its disapproval of such military facts as SEATO and Baghdad.

This disapproval we heartily share but if India counters military pacts with military measures, will this produce better results than if any other country does so? And where are we to find salt which has not lost its savour?

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Ian Dixon, Pacifist Youth Action Group
Charlie Gough (Chairman), Fellowship of Reconciliation
- 5.30 p.m., BUFFET TEA and EXHIBITION
Central Hall, Clarence Street.
- 6.30 p.m., ANY QUESTIONS
Stuart Morris, Peace Pledge Union
Christopher Farley, Pacifist Youth Action Group
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THURSDAYS
LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Road. E.10 and E.11 Group PPU.
LONDON, W.C.1: 1.15-1.45 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen St. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.
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General Gruenther wants more —not less—conscription

GENERAL GRUENTHER and the American military planners are not at all pleased with what is happening in Europe these days.

For M. Pineau, the French Foreign Secretary, in openly demanding that the West take a new look at military strategy and see if it is not playing too important a part in foreign policy; Dr. Adenauer's ideas for conscription for Germany are not working out according to plan; and Iceland, following the example of Norway, wants to get rid of the Americans from the bases in her territory.

Three weeks ago the Paris Match, published across two whole pages a full length photograph of Mr. Foster Dulles attired in bathing pants, lying sunning himself on a beach in Florida, and an article "Why are the Americans so unpopular?" in which is examined with great frankness American policy in Europe.

No wonder General Gruenther called another Press conference in Paris last week in order to make our blood curdle about the Russian menace to the West, and in order to try to stir up an enthusiasm for more armies and armaments for Western Europe.

The demands for more military expenditure by the NATO military chiefs is unsatiable. Last December the Economist pointed out that the estimated plans that had been presented to the NATO countries for new airfields and new radar equipment and military installations in Western Europe would double the bills for military expenditure and no country in Western Europe was in a position to do this.

Certainly Harold Macmillan would not dare to come along as Chancellor of the Exchequer to budget for Defence Estimates for £3,000,000,000. Even the most die-hard of die-hard Tories would jib at that.

Eighteen months not enough

So General Gruenther has to keep on with the propaganda and do what he can by giving his Paris Press conference.

The General wants a longer period of conscription. According to The Times (March 29, 1956):

"He said that the new form of ground forces would require for the training of their men a longer rather than a shorter conscription period. He had 'considerable doubt' whether 18 months was long enough, and pointed out that the Satellite Powers and the Russians have at least two years' national service and added: 'As we become beguiled by wishful thinking of the new era, we should remember that fewer ground forces are going to have greater responsibilities'; as it was they were working on a shoe-string and the need was more highly trained manpower."

Of course, General Gruenther, the military man given the job of building up military forces in the West will always be able to talk like this.

But what Western European country is prepared to accept a longer period of conscription?

Certainly not France with her problems in North Africa. Not even Germany, where the Bundesrat has stuck out for only 12 months.

What about Britain? Our Tory Government would certainly not increase the period of two years and all the pressure is for reducing it.

There is even speculation that Sir Walter Monckton as Minister of Defence might abolish conscription or reduce the term of National Service in order to dish the Labour Party at the next General Election.

Meanwhile the Labour Party is definitely pledged to reduce the period and so General Gruenther cannot hope for a bigger contribution from Britain by 1960.

So the prospects of a big Western army capable of holding back the Russian 175

divisions, if they decide to march, is very dim indeed.

What have we gained from our feverish military expenditure on NATO or SHAPE and all the rest of General Gruenther's organisation during the last few years?

Precious little, according to what the General himself has said.

For he told his Press Conference that "the Soviet capabilities were increasing all the time and that the Russians were much stronger than they were a year ago. In particular their ability to work on their guided missile programme was greater than ever."

So there is not the slightest reason for assuming that the West is winning the arms race.

What has happened is that both East and West have spent colossal sums of money during the last five years and the result is stalemate, in so far that both sides claim that they can destroy the other but no side is winning the arms race or has any confidence that it can be victorious.

Russian submarines

General Gruenther said that one of the big threats on the sea came from submarines. "The Russians," he said, "have now 400 submarines, five times the number the Germans had in 1939."

He could explain why the Russians had 20,000 operational aircraft, mostly jet, or why they had 175 divisions, but he could not explain why they had these 400 submarines which are basically hot war, and not cold war weapons.

The Russians, no doubt, cannot explain the number of American aircraft carriers for the same reason.

If General Gruenther reads the speeches in the British Naval Estimates debate he will find the reason.

If the potential enemy is going in for aircraft carriers from which it would be easy to bomb the Urals from northern waters (that is what we have been told in the House of Commons), is it any wonder that the ridiculous Russians are planning to build more submarines in order to sink them?

After reading what General Gruenther told his Press Conference one must conclude that it is not the slightest use thinking that he has the least clue as to how to solve the problems of Western Europe or how to give its peoples security in the H-bomb age.

But if we listen to his advice we will continue to pour more and more millions into NATO and SHAPE, knowing that for all practical purposes we might well pour them down the drain.

In Erewhon Today XII will appear next week

TOWARD ISRAELI-ARAB PEACE: III

An eight point programme

BY NATHAN CHOFSHI

This is the last of three instalments of Mr. Chofshi's analysis of the Israeli-Arab dispute. The first section presented some relevant historical background of the dispute, and the second discussed efforts at reconciliation.

Mr. Chofshi is the Chairman of the Israeli Section of the War Resisters' International.

EVEN now, it is possible to put an end to the state of emergency and to bring about mutual peaceful relations and a fruitful productive life for Arabs and Jews on the following basis:

1. The State of Israel is the common homeland of its two people, the Jews and the Arabs;
2. Both people understand and pledge that all differences between them shall be cleared and solved by peaceful means only, without making any use whatsoever of violence and war;
3. At present no alterations should be made in the form of its political system, nor should this form be fixed for the future. This should be put off to more distant and quieter times.

Then perhaps it will be clear at last to both sides, that the way-out, good and favourable to the well-being of both people, and of the whole region, lies in the bi-national way of life, within a federative union of the nations of this region;

4. In the near future mutual frontier corrections with the neighbouring countries should be carried out, a line of communication through the Negev between Egypt and Jordan created, and free use of the port of Haifa granted to the State of Jordan.

Military rule should be abolished in all parts of the country, and absolute equality as promised to the Arab minority in Israel's Declaration of Independence fully and strictly realised;

5. About one hundred thousand Arab refugees should be returned to their native country on conditions that will be agreed upon, and the remainder resettled in the Arab countries;
6. The enormous financial means necessary for the reconstruction of the refugee's life in Israel and in the Arab countries will have to be raised from international sources, but Israel and the Arab States ought to take their part and make a considerable financial effort;
7. Everything relating to the resettlement of the refugees will be dealt with by a special commission on behalf of the UN, which will

SYNTHETIC HATRED

There was no hatred for the enemy. Knowledge is the prelude to hatred, and they did not know the enemy. Men cursed the enemy, respected him, feared him and killed him if they could; if they didn't the enemy would kill them. Nor did men see themselves as fighting for King and country... they were just doing as they were told, and if they didn't they would be stuck against a wall and shot... The synthetic national hatreds and the carefully cherished myth of King and country, these are nothing and less than nothing when mankind stands at the last frontier of hope and endurance: for only the basic, simple human emotions, the positive ones of love and grief and pity and distress, can carry a man across that last frontier.

—Alistair MacLean. "H.M.S. Ulysses." (Collins 16s.)

THE men who go to war now-a-days are either conscripted for that purpose, or at some time have adopted the army, navy or air-force as a career. In any case they are regimented and trained in order not only to withstand the hardships of war, but to be an instrument of war; that is, to do as they are ordered to do so without necessarily knowing the reasons, nor what the result, either short or long term, is likely to be.

Most pacifists, if they read a notice of a novel called H.M.S. ULYSSES would probably decide this was not a book for them. They would be mistaken.

Certainly it is a book about war, but so was ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT, one of the most powerful indictments of war ever written.

★

H.M.S. ULYSSES describes what came to be known as the Murmansk run: the conveying by ships of the British Navy of merchant vessels carrying arms, petrol and other commodities to Russia.

The awful cold of those Arctic seas, the terrifying storms, when men's faces were cut to ribbons with flying ice splinters, when the skin was stripped off the bare hand touched a metal rail, leaving raw and bleeding flesh, when sleep was impossible, and warmth unknown, is described in such vivid words that once read will not easily be forgotten.

The stark physical endurance, the high courage, the grovelling cowardice of men

10,000 UNARMED MEN

● FROM PAGE ONE

Given a fraction of the financial resources used by the military—there would be no expenditure on armaments—a peace force could be recruited for the purpose Henry Osborne suggests.

Recruits might be found among the members of the Historic Peace Churches (Quakers, Brethren, Mennonites), the War Resisters' International, the International Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Sarvodaya (Gandhian) Movement. All these bodies have members in a number of countries, some national groupings running into thousands.

driven beyond the uttermost limit of suspense, cold, lack of sleep, hunger, exhaustion, is almost unbelievable, and it is made clear and credible in the fully descriptive writing of a man who, having experienced the tragic and grievous of which he writes.

The disillusionment with the actions of Admiralty, the sheer red tape which takes heed of human lives or emotions, the total lack of any understanding or humanity in the men who sit on office stools directing the lives, and fortunes of ships, is so masterfully portrayed, that in spite of over-sentimentation in some of the characters, there is no doubt of its bitter and inexorable truth.

As the formidable U-boat trap closes, as great Cordas and Stukas come sweeping down to the attack, as ship after ship goes down with no chance of survivors (for no one can live more than seconds in the deadly waters of the Arctic seas), as even the great Ulysses is so crippled that only one gun can be fired, and fires are raging where bombs and torpedoes have crushed the huge steel port to tortured and twisted deformity, the horror of man's inhumanity to man assaults the imagination.

★

There is no doubt in the mind of the reader that the urgent radio call to the Admiralty asking permission to turn away from the attack and try to save and bring home the remnants of the convoy, seven ships out of the thirty that had left Scapa Flow six days earlier, would be answered by a simple "Yes." The shock of the Admiralty's refusal seems to make a personal impact.

Prestige, not the necessity for delivering their hopelessly depleted cargoes to Russia, demands that the remnants should proceed without guns, without radar, wide open to unrelenting, unremitting attack of German formidable air-force and U-boat contingents.

In war, men and ships are equally expendable; this is what war is. The value of a book lies, not so much in the fact that it made clear, but in the author's own recognition of the bitter wrong done to the human individual who has in himself no anger nor hate, he may not yet have renounced war himself, but many who read his words will be faced with the question to which there is no answer but "War—We Say No."

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